POBLISHED EVERY / FTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

VETO OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

THE Republicans were so much incensed by

the conduct of Mayor Fox in discharging from

the police force all its faithful old members, and supplanting them with raw and inefficient appointees of his own party, and the demand for a Metropolitan Police bill became so urgent after the election of last fall, that wise and just action by the representatives of this city could scarcely have failed to secure the passage of a measure which would have been alike acceptable to the Governor and to a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia. The prevailing sympathy for the worthy ex-members of the old police force, the unpopularity of Fox's appointees, and the desperate exertions of the Democracy to secure by corrupt means a perpetuation of the power they had abused, all conspired to give great strength to any appropriate plan of relief. At this juncture, however, the Republican legislators of Philadelphia who had just been re-elected, under protest, resolved to use the prevailing feeling for their personal advantage. They refused to support any new police bill which would not ensure the appointment of a large proportion of their immediate partisans, and give to themselves the power of controlling delegate elections and County Conventions through officials of their own creation who were to be paid out of the City Treasury. It is impossible to account for the monstrous character of some of the provisions they introduced into the police bill on any other theory. Heretofore, when commissions have been established, even for comparatively unimportant purposes, great care has been taken to confide the appointing power to the most unobjectionable hands, and to secure the services of the most popular citizens. But in this instance the Commissioners are named at the outset by the Legislature, and while a shallow pretense is held out of permitting the people to vote for these officials at some future period, great care is taken to prevent this contemplated piece of police machinery for renominating and re-electing odious legislators and their favorites from being seriously changed for several years. The people had a right to demand that, if the power of selecting their own agents was to be wrested from them, it should at least be reposed in men of such exalted character. enlarged experience, incorruptible integrity. and attested prudence, that there could be no rational ground for personal objection 'to, or distrust of, the appointed Commissioners. This demand gained especial force from the extraordinary powers with which these favorites of the Legislature were to be ted. Their authority would have far transcended that which is now exercised by the Mayor. They would not only have been endowed with the "appointment, control, and entire executive government of the police," but with "authority to increase the force of patrolmen should they deem the same necessary;" and as the act provides that it is "made the duty of the Select and Common Council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the board and the said force," and that the board is to submit to Councils estimates of the sums required for the maintenance of the said force," this immaculate body of Commissioners would exercise well-nigh absolute control over the municipal purse as well as the municipal sword. What man can say without a blush that William J. Pollock, John McCarthy, George Truman, Jr., Peter A. B. Widener, and John S. Rittenhouse possess such peculiar qualifications that they deserve to be singled out as the five men of a hundred thousand who above all others should be en-

Much as we desire the establishment of a Metropolitan Police, free from the incessant changes connected with the present system, and anxious as we are for the relief of the city from Fox's inefficient force, we believe that the new Police bill would have done infinitely more harm than good, and we therefore thank Governor Geary for having vetoed it. We have freely censured some of his official actions heretofore, and we still regret that he has not on other occasions scrutinized bills presented for his signature with the care he has displayed in this instance, but he deserves no little credit for his stardy opposition to this last legislative iniquity. The Governor concedes that the inefficiency of the police of the city is a proper subject of legislative consideration. and he plainly points out a practical plan of action in his declaration that "if the people of Philadelphia desire a Metropolitan Police bill, let the Commissioners be of their own choosing at the ballot-bor," but he has at the same time exposed the dangers of the legislative scheme, and he has rendered great service to the tax-payers of Philadelphia and to the Republican party of this city by thwarting it.

dowed, by legislative prescription, with these

extraordinary powers?

New York, according to the annual report of the Board of Excise, received last year from the license fees of taverns and drinking saloona \$605, 186. In the city of Philadelphia, where the license is much smaller than in New York, and left uncollected as often as it is collected, the amount received from the same source during the year ending November 30, 1869, reached but \$179,389, and this amour', small as it was in comparison with

New York, went into the treasury of the State instead of that of the city. The use of intoxicating liquors is unquestionably the most prolific source of crime and poverty in this, as well as in every other community, and those who make a living by trafficking in the fiery, maddening, impoverishing stuff should beforced by the law to contribute a fair amount towards repressing crime and relieving want. The license fees should be fixed at a much larger sum than they are under the present law, and they should belong to the treasury of the city, which is so overburdened by taxation that it seems impossible for it to provide the accommodations required for its criminal population; and, above all, the license law should be honestly and effectively enforced. and every man who attempts to evade its just provisions dealt with as severely as the law allows.

LEGALIZING BIGAMY.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday there was a slight divergence from the beaten track of latter-day legislation, caused by a theological discussion upon the marriage tie and the bearing of Christianity upon it. The iniquitous divorce bill introduced some time since came up as the first in order on the public calendar. The proposed measure is so glaringly outrageous that we quote the first section entire. It reads as follows:-

"That in addition to causes of divorces now existing, every Court of Common Pleas shall have power and jurisdiction to grant and decree divorces from the bond of matrimony in all cases in which the Court shall be of opinion, upon the evidence submitted, that the best interests of the parties and the cause of public morality will be promoted

Some time ago we ventilated the divorce law which has brought such scandal upon the State of Indiana. The measure before the House yesterday is free from some of its objectionable features regulating proceedings in divorce cases, but it fully equals the Indiana law in the sweeping provision above quoted. If the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas throughout the Commonwealth were natives of another and higher sphere, if they were a little more closely allied to the order of angels and archangels, there might be some hope that they would so exercise the discretion which this measure proposes to confer upon them as to promote "the best interests of the parties and the cause of public morality." But as long as our judges are not taken from among the angels, it is utter folly to expect that such a discretion would not lead to the most scandalous and iniquitous abuses, sapping the very foundations of society, and rendering "public morality" as much of a farce in this State as it has long been in Indiana and some other sections of

Mr. White, of Allegheny county, appeared

to be aware of the inevitable results of such legislation, and in a feeble way attempted to apply a remedy by amending the first section of the bill by the addition of the words "as taught by the principles of the New Testament." This proposition brought Mr. Craig, of Lawrence county, to his feet, and led to a discussion as to whether it is the true province of a civil government to administer Christianity. Some of the members were afforded an opportunity to reveal the fact that they had heard of the principles of the New Testament, if nothing more; but beyond this trifling item the debate elicited nothing. If, instead of drifting into desire to preserve what little sacredness is left to the marital relation had denounced the proposed bill in fitting terms, would have served their constituents more effectively. The scheme is not at all made more palatable, by the provisions of the third section, which declares it "to be the true intent and meaning of this act that all the powers vested in the Legis lature to grant divorces is by this act vested in the several Courts of Common Pleas. The divorce business is one of the greatest scandals of Harrisburg, and one of which the public has less knowledge than of some others. But the remedy for it is not the clothing of the judges of our courts with an even more discretionary power than is now exercised by the Legislature. The true correction of the evil would be its entire overthrow by the enactment of a law depriving the Legislature of all power to grant divorces, leaving the courts with the powers they now enjoy, and nothing more. The bill was postponed for the present, but it will doubtless be brought up again. If it should eventually pass, it is to be hoped, in the interests of "public merality," that Governor Geary, while he is in the vetoing mood, will put his foot down upon it, as well as upon all other measures which aim a blow at the very foundations of our social system.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THERITORIES P taking testimony with regard to the condition of affairs in the Mermon country, and there seems to be a commendable disposition in Congress to move with proper caution in the adoption of measures to remedy the evils that exist there, and to assert in the most positive

manner the authority of the Government. It is admitted on all sides that the peculiar matrimonial, institutions of the Mormon Church are disgraceful to the country and to the age, and that the time is fast approaching when something must be done in the way of reformation. The circumstances of the case. however, are such as will require paculiarly delicate management, and any rash and hastily considered action on the part of Congress will scarcely produce any but evil results. On this account Mr. Cullom's bill for the abolition of polygamy has met with but little favor. and it is generally conceded that it is not adapted for the accomplishment of the desired object. It is impossible to proceed against a whole community of people, especially in a matter that principally affects themselves, and is held by them as article of religious belief, in the same manner as against single individrals residing in the midst of a society unanimously opposed to them. Polygamy in Utali cannot be created in the same manies

as in the States, and any attempt to suppress it by armed force will only result in bloodshed and disaster. At the same time it is a matter of much consequence that this disgraceful feature of Mormoniam abould be brought directly under the condemnation of the law, and the authority of the Government asserted in the most positive manner over the whole of its territory. It would be better, however, for Congress to do nothing whatever at the present time than to take any basty steps that will be repented of hereafter, and rather than adopt such a bill as that of Mr. Cullom, it would be preferable to leave Mormonism to the influences of the civilization that is sweeping westward and fast surrounding it with a hostile population.

THERE are giants in these days, but the probabilities are that they will shortly become so common as to be a drug in the market. and cease to have any particular interest with the wonder-loving public. It is a characteristic of the American show business that those who manage it never know to let well enough alone, and if one individual makes a hit there are a hundred others so impatient to share his profits that they all rush in together, and spoil the business by giving the public a surfeit. It was thus with the Black Crook, the White Faun, the opera bouffe, and the blonde burlesques, and it is thus with the Cardiff giant. There was a suspicion of humbug about that monster from the first. that served, however, to whet cariosity and to cause a steady flow of "currency" into the treasury of its proprietors. But soon duplicate giants began to appear in alarming numbers, until no one was able to tell which was the "simon pure," and by the time that the whole business of manufacturing this "relic of remote antiquity" was exposed, the giant business had almost ceased to be a paying speculation, in the centres of civilization at least. The makers of the original Cardiff giant, however, appear to think that there is money in the thing yet, for they publish a card in a Chicago paper announcing their readmess to furnish any number to order on the original model, and it is possible that there may be some few people in the interior who do not read the newspapers, or who are hard up for an excitement, who will be satisfied to invest their money to see these masterpieces of American art, under the belief that they are important evidences of the truth of the Mosaic account of the creation and early ages of the world. Indeed, we almost regret that the Cardiff humbug was ever exposed, as it afforded zealous theologians such an excellent opportunity to back up Moses against those troublesome fellows, the geologists and others, who will insist that the science of the Decalogue is defective.

A VETERAN of the Revolution and the war of 1812 was yesterday received on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, where he excited much interest. The name of this old soldier is John Kitts, who was born in this State in 1762, and served through the war of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He also carried a musket during the war of 1812, and would doubtless have "fit into the Rebellion" if his advanced age had not restrained his patriotic impulses. This old gentleman must be one of the most aged of the few remaining veterans who saw the birth of the nation and assisted in winning our His career covers whele national history, and has been a spectator of the mighty changes that have taken place since he shouldered his musket and went out nearly a hundred years ago to fight the red-coats, with probably but little idea of what he was doing, and impressed by mingled feelings of patriotism and a young man's longing for the excitement of the battle-field. We are not informed whether Mr. Kitts has made it a point to vote regularly for every President from Washington to Grant, but as all the veterans are dis tinguished by this trait, it is to be presumed that he has not omitted to perform his duty in this respect as a Revolutionary soldier should. The House of Representatives paid Mr. Kitts a proper compliment by extending to him the privileges of the floor, and we hope that he may continue in health and spirits long enough to participate in the centennial anniversary of the signing of the De claration of Independence that will be held in this city a few years hence,

YESTERDAY in the National House of Representatives, the Honorables Benjamin F. Butler and S. S. Cox enacted one of those little Congressional farces that serve to create some amusement both in and out of the House and to relieve the dreary monotony of the ordinary proceedings, but without, we are sorry to say, increasing the public respect for the participants. "Sunset" called Benjsmin a "bomb-proof soldier," which was considered to be an imputation on the personal valor and military record of the "here of Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap," and an excellent joke, as jokes go in Congress. Butler, however, if not a great soldier, is something of a joker, and is more than a match even for the brilliant "Sunset" at this sort of thing, so he merely told S. S. Cox to "shoo fly." and Cox got so angry that he evidently had a desire to turn the farce into a tragedy by cutting out the "lights" of Butler, when his friends succeeded in carrying him off and calming his excitement by the administration of a dose of brandy and soda. This little scene was no doubt very amusing, but it was not particularly creditable, and it suggests the idea that it is about time the opponents of the irrepressible Butler had found some other means of abuse than references to his military career. The public are just a little tired of hearing "spoons." "Fort Fisher," and "Dutch Gap" dragged in on all occasions by persons who find themselves unable to compete with Butler in any other way.

—A new drama, by M. Victor Sejour, Henride Lorraine, has been read at the Ambigu Comique. L'Outrage, a drama by MM. Barriere and Plouvier, produced cleven years ago at the Porto-81. Martin, is now being performed at the THERE . PROPERTY A

The South Kensington Museum, Loudon, will soon be enriched by a series of reproductions of early wall-pain ings and mosaics, to be used to decorate parts of the museum which were designed with a view to such ornamentation. Among the examples already in hand are copies from pictures found in the subterra nean basilica of San Clemente, Rome, during the excavations conducted by Prior Mullooly, of that church. These comprise (1) a male bust, of distinctly antique character, (1) a male bust, of distinctly antique character, circa 300 A. D.; (2) a female saint, with a nimbus, circa 410; (3) a Crucifixion, the earliest known representation of that event, circa 646, 50 A. D.; (4) "The Mary's at the Sepulchre," "The Descent of Christ to Hades," and "The Marriage at Caua," circa 650 A. D., "The Assumption of the Virgin," and five others of equal importance. Two fac-similes of messages of the greatest interest, bare become mosaics of the greatest interest have been re-produced:—(1) "The Good Shepherd," seated, with his flock; a lunette, from the tomb of Galla Placida, Ravenna; this has been delivered by Messrs. Salviati, but remains at present under judgment, pending the production to the aujudgment, pending the production to the au-thorities of certain stipulated proofs of its fidelity to the original: the obvious importance of sucu proofs need not be stated, and without challenging the copy in question, we cannot wonder at the determination of the officials to withhold the work for the present. (2) A fine upright figure of Christ, on a gold ground, with attributes, from San Marco. This is a very striking and grand picture. The scheme for reproducing such decorations is comprehensive, and may embrace invaluable examples which date from the "Sylvanus," from Ostia, now in the Lateran Museum, which is so strikingly like pictures of "The Good Shepherd," in the Catacombs, Rome; the so-called "Battle of Issus," now at Naples; works from San Lorenzo, Milan, the Baptistery at Ravenna, Sau Paolo fuori le Mure, Rome, SS. Cosmo and Damiano, San Vitale, Ravenna, with others, to Ghirlan-dajo's work on the exterior of the Duomo, Florence, and later examples in St. Peter's

-The director of the Athence appears to be anxious to produce operas of a more ambitious character than those which have brought him prosperity. Verdi's Masnadieri is to be placed upon the little stage about the 25th inst., under the title of Les Bandits. Some of our readers may remember that the story is founded upon Schiller's Rauber, and that the dull opera was written for Madame Goldschmidt, who played it at Her Majesty's Theatre. How can it succeed now, when not even Jenny Lind in the fullness of her fame could save it from utter failure?

SPECIAL NOTICES. CLOTHING. For additional Special Actices see the Incide Pages. READY-MADE FURNISHING EVANS & LEACH. CLOTHING. GOODS. INSURANCE. JOHN WANAMAKER,

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APPEAL FOR THE POOR. UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. classes of the poor than at present since 1854. A visitor was called to a family living in a good house on Sixth street who had not tasted food for forty-eight hours. The children had gone to Sunday. School without any breakfast. A manager received a note, written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of little children from starving and freezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father of the family had attempted suicide, in despair at seeing his family suffering, without the means to relieve them. A family of four hitle children were found in a fearful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor, and the father was raving with delirium tremens over the body. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attle on Willow street, apparently dying, without fire, food, or attendance. If the good men and women Philadelphia, who are living in comfort, to say nothing of luxury, many of them troubled most to know how to invest their surpluses at this time, could but see face to face the misery which is lurking within ten minutes' walk of their dwellings, they would pour out of their treasure to half the distress, they would rush into the lanes and alleys to assist. There are one hundred and twenty visitors of the Union Benevolent Association, and all the money they have to distribute is five dollars per month for each visitor, in all of this great city. The association so complete in its ramifications that it can relieve the wants of all the poor, if the public would but constitute it almoner. It gets less than \$20,000 per annum and a distinguished philanthropist, not of its Board, but who knows its thoroughness, says it should get \$100,000. The demands have been so great upon it the present sea son, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind and five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing scants. An appeal is made to the public, with all the carrestness which language can express, to make up this sum without delay. Thirty subscriptions of one hun-

this sum without delay. Thirty subscriptions of one numbered dellars, with the smaller contributions which should be added, will meet the requirement. The Treasurer is E. R. WOOD, Esq., No. 464 CHESNUT Street, and the Agent, Dr. McCALLMONT, will also receive subscriptions at the Office, No. 116 S. BEVENTH Street.
SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President. JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE KITTANING COAL COMPANY, FOREEST Place, No. 125 S. OUETH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1870.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held this lay, the following persons were elected Effectors to serv

lay, the following persons were such that the casning year:

B. N. Burroughs,
Charles W. Trotter,
Charles W. Trotter,
Charles W. Trotter,
Charles W. Trotter,
Charles W. Poultney,
Charles W. Poultney OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO.

203 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870. The Managers bave declared a cividend of FOUR PER CENT, free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant. E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

FOR COLLECTIONS CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT.

241m

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES PHILADELPHIA, February II, 1870,
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—This office will be open
on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, for the receipt of City
and State Taxes for the year 1870.
JOHN M. MELLOY,

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIA MONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Javelry, at law prices.

EVANS' RAZAR, No. 56 North FIGHTH Street, west give, wate drein to be to de deline

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. CAL-HOUN, on "SUNTERRANKAN WONDERS," at the balt of Fred rayle, Post No. B. G. A. R., No 605 ARUH Resect, on MONDAY EVONING, Pobruary II, 1870, at 8 9 clock, Admission 80 contr. 2 10 at

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF rectors have this day declared a dividend of UENT, or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE. United States and State taxes, payable to the ers or their legal representatives on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

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Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. Gold. 2. \$6,972,000-00 Amount of stock actually paid in cash, for every \$290 50 of paid stock.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total..... 5,767,67271

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc.\$1,056,471-59

United States Branch. ASSETTS.

Amount of cash on hand..... \$4,818-26 Amount of cash in bank Unpaid premiums..... 30,861 21 nount of cash in agents' hands in course 481,625-59 Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans Office furniture, etc..... Total \$647,975-91 LIABILITIES. Amount of losses in process of adjust-\$83,499 8 against the Company, contested or

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

otherwise

Amount of cash premiums received.

Income from other sources....

Amount of cash from interest.....

PREVOST & HERRING

\$679,231-66

AGENTS.

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OFFICE, N. R. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING. The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870.

Marine Premiums not carned January 1, 1869.

40,204 T6 8143,668-98 Pire Premiums written same

95-84

year ending as above:-Fire.... Interest on investments, \$166,645-49

Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:surance and commissions...... Return Premiums.....

Rent, salaries and ex-11,0TT-65 United States tax and State tax... 2,972-02

\$12,825 44

158,992-05

11,000-00

08,500 04

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COM-PANY, JANUARY 1, 1870. State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. 3,500-04

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent.

Bonds.
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1855.
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds.
Chesapeake and Deiaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds.
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds.
Schuyikili Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds.

cent. Bonds.

Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Six per cent. Bonds.

Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds. Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent.

Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent.
Bonds.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per
cent. Ronds.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per
cent. Ronds.
Lebigh Valley Railroad Six per cent.
Bonds.
Lebigh Valley Railroad Six per cent.
Bonds.
Little Schuyikili Railroad.
Little Schuyikili Rail

ance Company.

160 shares Phoenix Insurance Company.

4 shares Amerisan West India Steamship Company.

20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

1401 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company......

Par value.....

Market value

Rills receivable for premiums

Sundry accounts due for premiums

Cash in bank. #16,738-44

Cash in drawer. 72-24

Loans on catl, with collaterat 18,300-00

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN H. IRWIN,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
HENRY LEWIS,
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RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN Eless, secretury.